REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,198.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	0-5 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ARCOT," 1,781 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander JAMES SHARP, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 20th May at 4 P.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	May 1875.	Leaves Madras	June 1875.
„ Cannanore	22	„ Coconada	4
„ Naurakal	26	„ Vizagapatam	7
„ Anjengo	28	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Tuticorin	28	„ Calingapatam	8
„ Colombo	29	„ Coconada	8
„ Galle	30	„ Pallar Point	9
„ Negapatam	June 2	Arrives CALCUTTA	11

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the steamer at this Port hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GHADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHIRE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875, at 4 P.M.

	May 1875.		June 1875.
Leave BOMBAY	21	Leave BUSHIRE	9
„ Kurrachee	29	„ Mahomerah	9
„ Muscat	28	„ Fao	9
„ Bunder Abbas	28	„ Bushire	11
„ Linga	June 1875.	„ Linga	14
„ Linga	1	„ Bunder Abbas	15
„ Bushire	1	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	5	„ Gwader	18
„ Mahomerah	5	„ Kurrachee	22
Arrive BUSHIRE	6	Arrive BOMBAY	25

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 3 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 698 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st May 1875 at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,080 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Hunnam, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 24th May 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. MALACCA, 502 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. L. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 20th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Honore.	Dewghur.
Boria.	Malwan.
Ratnaghurry.	Vingorla.
Jaytapore.	Goa (Panjim) and
Vizindrog.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Tuesday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorey, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on TUESDAY next, the 18th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Honore.	Vingoria.
Ratnaghurry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar
Malwan.	Compta.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.
Aden	£22	.....	£15	.....	£4
Suez	26	.....	22	.....	9
Port Said	26	.....	24	.....	9
Messina	50	.....	34	.....	14
Naples	50	.....	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	.....	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	.....	34	.....	14
Marseilles	50	.....	35	.....	14-10

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, the 1st of June 1875.

"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st of July, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class Accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A GRAHAM & Co.,

Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

FOR FREIGHT, PASSENGER, OR SALE.

OFFERS for FREIGHT or for PURCHASE of the fine first-class Schooner NELLY, of 99 Tons, Registered, built at Plymouth, and lately coppered in September last, complete with all its belongings, and as at present lying in the Harbour, shall be received at the Office of the Undersigned. The same is open by Captain for inspection at any time during the day.

BYRAMJEE MUNCHERJEE, Dubash.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.		
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2609	450	May. 24th	Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st	Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	2932	450	June. 4th	Southampton.
CHINA	G. Brooke	2010	400	11th	Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gellen	2723	450	18th	Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2383	400	25th	Suez, &c.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	July. 2nd	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibralter and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 12, 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2 726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Abdoye, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not delivered to the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT MACULLA, ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,937 Tons, 300 H.P., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(Sailing about 25th May).

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 495 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10¼ knotts on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Fare to Liverpool	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
„ Suez	350	200

The Macedonia will be followed by the TRINACRIA, 2,277 Tons, 424 H.P., about 5th June. EUROPA ..... 2,277 424 „ „ 25th June and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,

Bombay, 6th May 1875. Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE:—

	Steamer	T.	H.P.	
Cargo	DIDO,	1,200,	150,	on 29th May 1875.
Do.	do. ARETUSA,	2,800,	120,	about 5th June 1875.
Do.	do. CALIPSO,	2,000,	220,	about 5th July 1875.
Passenger	do. CASTORE,	2,700,	250,	about 5th Aug. 1875.

The Passenger Steamers have excellent First and Second class accommodation. The DIDO and ARETUSA have no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices):—

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		Deck.
To Trieste	£45 0	.....	£35 0	.....	£19-0
To Port Said	25 0	.....	£23 0	.....	£14
To Suez	£32 8	.....	£22 0	.....	£13-7
To Aden	£19 4	.....	£16 0	.....	£7-7

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

1st Class	Rs. 5 0	3rd Class	Rs. 1 8
Deck	„ 3 0	Horses & Carriages	„ 4 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The S camer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.

" SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Carnac.	Rog Island	Colwa.	Mores or Kenalpi.	Dhurrumtur.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
1st Class	2 0	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
2nd Class	0 8	0 12	0 12	0 12	1 0
3rd Class	0 4	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 8
Horses & Carriages	3 0	4 0	4 0	3 0	5 0

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Colwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Colwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 2 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

STEAMER TO DASGAUM.

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Revendunda, Jinjira, Streverden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

Fares from Bombay to	Alibag.	Revendunda.	Jinjira.	Streverden.	Bankot.	Dasgaum.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
First Class	2 12	3 8	5 8	7 4	8 4	11 0
Second Class	1 2	1 8	2 4	3 0	3 6	4 8
Third Class	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 4
Horses or Carriages	3 0	5 0	5 0	5 0	6 0	8 0

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' provisions notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, MEADOW STREET.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS & CO., will sell by Public Auction at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40.

4 Bales Wooden Cloth, 1 Case Hats 14 Bags Corks, 4 Cases Glassware containing:—Decanters, Jugs, Tumblers &c., 3 Cases Scissors, 1 Case Alpaca Umbrellas, 2 Cases Chimneys, &c.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. J. HANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, the following:—

An invoice of nicely gilted Bohemian glassware, consisting of scent and toilet bottles, toilet sets, tumblers, &c.

Sundries consisting of glassware of different sorts, nicely gilted flower vases with drops, glass candlesticks with fancy flowered shade, superior eau-de-cole ne, double-coloured socks, English confectionery such as peppermint, rose, and mixed lozenges, and other sorts, waist belts, &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings mashapollams, jaconets, prints, choodies, &c.

On account and at the risk of first Indentor, Hajee Oomur Tyeb—

Alluminium gold jewellery of very superior making, the same consisting of watch-guards and chains of different patterns, sleeve and stud-buttons, fancy buckets, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tin-head Pots, next to Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 27th and FRIDAY, the 28th inst. at 6-30 A.M., precisely each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co., are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, at Mazagon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, the same consisting of

Araucaria Excelsa Cunningham, Roucleotia, Catesbea, Dalecampbia, Roses, excellent variety of Begonia Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, Mango, Oranges, Creepers bearing White, Pink and Red Flowers, Rangi Bia Gratia, Cordes, Solestina, Jonesia Asoka, Largerstramia Indica, Solanum, Rospellia, Jussiea, China, Singarore, Bombay, English and Persian Roses, and Moss Roses, Persian figs, Cassia, Nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants.

1 Fire Engine.
1 Double Cylinder force pump.
1 Addie's Patent Wheel Bullock Cart.
1 Bullock Cart.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Blackwood French Polished and Carved Household Furniture, best Plated Glass and Porcelainawares, a first-rate Full-toned Sympathetic Grand Sq are Pianoforte by Collard & Co., a double barrelled Central fire Breech-loading Gun, by Williams and Powell, a Beechoba Jubbulpore Tent, 10 feet square, Books, &c., at Grand Trunk Road, close to the Railway Station.

On THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction, at Tonna, the whole of the Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plate, Gun, &c., of John Blackwell, Esq., the same comprising rich cut and pain thin stem glass-ware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best electro-plated table spoons and forks, plated handled dessert knives and forks in mahogany case, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet, pickle and egg frames, biscuit box, round waiters, butter coolers, toast rack, table and chamber candlesticks, Napier's best steel table cutlery, hand-somely carved and French polished well seasoned blackwood furniture, viz. dining room, drawing room, pier, side, camp, washing and dressing tables, ottoman, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, dining room, arm, without arm and easy chairs, sideboard, teapoys, corner bookland, iron four-post bedstead, camp cots, travelling be, wardrobe, clothes press, hanging argand lamps, flower vases, pictures in silt frames, dressing glasses, pelanqueen time-piece, hand sewing machine, a double barrelled central fire gun by Williams and Powell, handsome drawing room carpet, a first-class solid mahogany sympathetic grand square pianoforte by Soundy & Co., piano stool, a Beechoba Jubbulpore tent, 10 feet square, Books, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1875.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, a Mahogany grand square piano by Collard & Schreiber's Patent Check Action, a Bloomham by "Lauri and Mariner," a strong grey Broughsm horse, paints, &c., at Kumballa Hill.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 1 P.M. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of O. Nokes, Esq. the same comprises, rich cut hollow stem glass-ware, white and gold dinner services, best plated ware, richly open carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as a set of dining tables in 4 pieces sideboard, dining room chairs, screens, pier and centre, circular, pier and sofa tables, easy, pedicue and drawing room chairs, full-backed conversation sofas, chiffonier whatnot, a first-class mahogany grand square piano by Schroder, handsome plated double light argand lamps, a centre ottoma consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, handsome iron four posts bedsteads, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, child's cot and cradles, clothes and gown presses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, choice plants, &c.

At 2 P.M.

A handsome English built office Brougham by Laurie and Marner.

A handsome grey Arab broughsm horse.

A set of English single harness, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Serviceable Surgical Instruments.

On FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs BENNETT and Co are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at their rooms, the property of Government.

62 Cases of servi cable surgical instruments.

The above cases are now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable and English Mahogany, French polished and richly open carved Elm wood Household Furniture, best Plated rich Crockery and Glassware, a first class Broadwood Square Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, a fine tuttguat (if not previously disposed of by private contract), a First class Open Carriage, nearly new, a Handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette by "Collett & Co.," an English built bu gy by "Silk and Sons," a pair of Chesnut Horses, over 15-1, accust 5 and 7 years, 2 Grey Mares 14-3, about 3 and 6 years, a grey mare extremely fast, 6 years, sets of double and single harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's saddles, &c. at No. 109, Malabar Hill.

On MONDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the whole of the valuable and Handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c, the property of A. Blaschech, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of Cotton, Grain Sweepings, &c., at G. I. P. Railway Goods Shed, Byculla.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, a large quantity of Cotton, Grain Sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th May 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 34 of 1873.

KHULUCKDINA KALPANBHOY, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bengalpoora or Goal Road, outside the Fort of Bombay .....Plaintiff.

vs.

MADHOWRAO DINANATH, Hindoo Inhabitant, residing at Girgaum Back Road Bombay...Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified that on FRIDAY, the 18th day of June next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 8th day of April last, in the above Suit, will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant:—

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land on the eastern side of Antop Hill, in the Mahim district, in the I land of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 168,600 square yards, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north side by the aforesaid c. on or toward the east likewise by the seashore and an old tower belonging to Government, on the west side partly by the salt pans called Pagaeny in the occupation of Madhowrao and Anundrao Dinanath, and partly by a water channel or sea way, and on or towards the south side also by a water channel or sea way, situate in the Sub-Registration District of Mandvee, and are now in the occupation of the said defendant. It was ordered, amongst other things, that the defendant should pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees Seven Thousand Six Hundred and Eighty three, Annas thirteen and Pies Three, for debt and compound interest, and the sum of Rupees One Thousand and Forty and Annas Six, the plaintiff's taxed costs of this Suit down to and including the first day of the hearing of this suit and of this decree, which debt, compound interest, and costs together amount to the sum of Rupees Eight Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty-four, Annas Three and Pies Three, and further simple interest on the amount of the said judgment at the rate of six per cent per annum till payment.

The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said defendant in the above specified property.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

N. DAJI,

Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 17th May 1875.

Mr. ARDASEER FRAMJEE,

Plaintiff's Attorney.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES, FOR

NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.

WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.

LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.

FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE, AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

4, HORNBY ROW.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR BOMBAY BRANCH.

T. M. ROBINSON, Esq., (Manager Bengal Coal Co., Calcutta.)
S. COCHRANE, Esq., (Manager Agra Bank, Limited, Calcutta.)
J. MACKINNON, Esq., (Messrs. Macneill & Co., Calcutta.)
F. J. MAHSDEN, Esq., (Barrister-at-Law.)

Trustee:

OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

Bankers:

THE COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Solicitors:

Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

Medical Referee:

SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary information may be obtained on application to

J. SCOTT,

4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE S. S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Robbie, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th M. Y., calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,

Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

MALABAR HILL.

THE well-known BUNGALOW, No. 183, on Malabar Hill, just vacated by the Hon. Mr. Rogers. Rent Rs. 230. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by A. Bleschek, Esq. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

CUMBALLA HILL.

A WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW for six months, from 1st June 1875. Rent moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW just vacated by Mr. O. Nolke, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BUNGALOW now occupied by Mackintosh, Esq. R nt moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FIVE RESIDENCES in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 110, 90, 80, 75 and 75. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

FOR SALE,—Two Furnished BUNGALOWS at Matheran, very cheap. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

WANTED, a BUNGALOW at Matheran. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,

28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Chocco, arrived in harbour last night, are HEREBY REQUESTED to SEND BILLS of LADING for countersignature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 9, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for SHORT DELIVERY, &c., must be sent in before the departure of the Steamer, otherwise they shall not be admitted under any circumstances.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope, Old Cordage, Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, also Serviceable Stores, such as Ships' and Boats' Blocks, Scuttle and Ports Brass, Gratings Iron, Stanchions Rails Brass and Side Lamps Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,

Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

TREACHER AND COMPANY (Limited).

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING REQUISITES, &c.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs. a.
DUMPY LEVEL, best manufacture, 10 inch, divided bubble, &c....	180 0
CIRCUMFERENTER, 5½ inch, with inclining dial, folding sights, &c.	135 0
Ditto ditto ditto and Cross Level	190 0
PRISMATIC COMPASS, 2½ inch, with sights, shades, and mirror, bronze	40 0
LEVELLING STAFFS, half round, telescopic, for hot climates, improved readings, especially arranged for India, by Colonel A. Strahan, F.R.S.	40 0
MEASURING CHAINS, Chesterman's, set of Arrows with each chain—	
Best machine-made, steel, hardened, tempered, and japanned, brass swivel handles, etc., 50 feet, Rs. 9 0; 66 feet Rs. 12-0; 100 feet...	14 0
Ditto Machine-made, best iron, brass swivel handle, etc., 50 feet, Rs. 7-6; 66 feet, Rs. 9-8; 100 feet	11 0
MEASURING TAPES—	
Chesterman's Patent Metallic leather case, flush handles 33 feet, Rs. 4-3; 50 feet, Rs. 5-8; 66 feet, Rs. 6-8; 100 feet...	9 8
Chesterman's Patent Steel, broad 66 feet... ...	25 8
Ditto ditto narrow, 50 feet, Rs. 15-0, 66 ft 1	20 0
RULE:—2 feet, 4 Fold, Ivory with Scales...

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH MAY, 1875.

TO-DAY being a holiday in the home markets, no commercial telegrams have been received, and as regards Cotton, therefore, the only additional information we have is Saturday's message from New York, which quotes Mid Uplands unchanged at 16¼ cents. Futures 3/16 cents. per lb. lower. The figures are :—

	1875	1874	1873
Saturday's receipts.....	4,000	3,000	5,000
„ Exports to U. K. ...	4,000	.....	10,000
Total receipts, since 1st Sept	3,349,000	3,619,000	3,344,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,527,000	1,657,000	1,504,000

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 15th instant, shows the following changes as compared with the previous week :—

Government Balance at H.O.	Dec. Rs.	6,42,993
Do. do. Branches	Inc. „	4,44,993
Deposits	Dec. „	13,14,659
Government Securities	Inc. „	2,55,843
Loans	Dec. „	26,85,598
Bills Discounted	D.c. „	3,69,235
Cash with correspondents	Dec. „	1,43,200
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc. „	8,85,177

These alterations again result in an improvement in the general position of the Bank, the reduction in Loans and Discounts together of 24½ lacs, showing a very marked falling off in the demand for accommodation. The decrease in Deposits is probably due to transfers against Loans, and the reduction in the Government Balance at Head Office loses significance when the amounts to be received from Calcutta are taken into account.

STERLING EXCHANGE has been a trifle firmer to-day, and the small business done in private bills has been at an advance of 1-32d. The Banks have not advanced their drawing rates, however, and the firmness, therefore, has the appearance of being due only to the usual indisposition to enter into new business on mail day. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 10d.	.....	per rupee
Do 6 months' sight	1s. 10 15/32d.	.....	„
Credits 3 do	1s. 10 15/32d.	.....	„
Documents 3 do	1s. 10½d.	.....	„

In bills on Calcutta and in GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no change of any kind to notice.

The transactions in SHARES have been insignificant and virtually values are unaltered.

COTTON is very dull and purchases on European account have been mainly buying in against contracts. The Dholleras boats still come in very slowly and shippers accordingly find great difficulty in covering this month's engagements, but a change of wind might bring in large supplies at any moment. Saturday's receipts were 6,634 baleis.

FREIGHTS continue to show an upward tendency, steamer engagements having been made at £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 for immediate shipment and some consignees ask £1-18-9. Via Cape business has been done in an Iron ship at £2-5 and £2-10 is now asked for all Steam for shipment. For Wooden ships the current rate is £1-15 per ton.

PIECE GOODS in the bazaar have experienced a rather more active enquiry to-day at the reduced rates current, but from first hands there is still little or nothing being done.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.		Cash Price p Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	94
12,000	1,000	all	7½pct.	Bank of Bengal	1,420
20,000	500	all	3p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	731
4,000	1,000	all	4p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200
20,000	250	all	4p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of L. L. & China	300
40,000	2511	all.	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank ...	325 no
40,000	100	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India.	106
80,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

15[illegible]	5,000	2,850	100p.	Akbar Cotton Press Co ...	1,625
200	2,000	1,100	50 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee....	700
100	50	all	18p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co.....	60
200	1,000	200.00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	2,000	11,000	200p.	Apollo Press Co.....	3,4 0
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary.....	635
155	800	all	60p.c.	Berar Company (New) ...	370
2,000	2,000	all	200p.	Bombay Press Co.....	1,300
800	500	all	50p.c.	Do New.....	350
1,600	250	all	6¼ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co	140
470	1,500	all	175p.	Carwar Company.....	830
220	250	...	...	Coconada Press Co.....	130
1,800	1,000	all	125p.	Colaba Press Co.....	3,300
800	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.....	200
302	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
180	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.....	2,000
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.c.	Franji Cowasji Press Co	3 0
500	all	150	p.c.	French Press Co	400
1150	...	1,400	100 p.c.	Imperial Press Co	600
3125	400	350	60 p.c.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	460
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf Co ,L/	1,500
1200	...	1,500	250 p.c.	Princess of Wales Press....	1,100
400	500	all	100 p.c.	Rasoon Press Co.....	500
450	500	all	125 p.c.	Scinde Press Co.....	420
150	1,000	750	...	Scindeand Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited.	800
150	450	all	12p.ct.	Victoria Cot. Gin & Press Co	1,000
450	1,000	...	100p.c.	Volkart's, United Press Co.	500

* Per share for the half year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218-2-5	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolt. dated Stock	226
.....	£20	103 14 5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£10	23 7 5	do.	Ditto	73
.....	£20	21 12 5	do.	Ditto	32
.....	£100	1,00	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
.....	£18	18-14-15	do.	Do. New £18 Shares ...	220

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,205
2,500	150	all	...	Ferez Land & Pier Co. Ld.	165
1,250	2,000	2,000	20p.c.	Mazagon Land	700
5,000	1,000	all	15p.c.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandr: Spinning	1,325
800	5,800	all	200	Alliance Spinning	2,870
300	2,000	570	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co	1,700
900	1,000	all	100	Bombay United	1,085
200	1,000	all	100	Broach Mills.....	183
900	1,500	750	100	Colaba Spinning	800
2,800	2,000	all	100p.	Dharumsey Spinning.....	1,380
1,500	1,250	all	100p.	Fleming S. & W. Co ...	1,010
1,000	1,000	all	100p.	Great Eastern	1,120
700	1,000	all	60p.	Hindustan S. & W. Co...	1,021
750	1,000	all	100p.	Jewraj Jadoo Mills ...	1,170
.....	...	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	1,125
300	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	950
.....	...	500	...	Madras U. Spinning	925
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,130
1,000	1,000	all	120p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,125
4,000	625	all	50p.c.	Oriental	675
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	650
110	1,000	1,000	200p.	Sonderdas Spinning....	1,105
800	1,000	250	20p.c.	Do. 1/4 share	270

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
.....	20	1[illegible]	...	Bank of China 1
.....	...	...	...	Eas India Bank ... 1

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1,500	240p.	Bombay Burmah Trad: Corporation	1,370
1,000	50	all	45p.ct.	Bombay Gas Company ...	65
400	500	300	27p.ct.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	120
2,150	200	100	8 p.ct.	Malabar Company Ld....	102
4,000	50	all	4 p.ct.	Mechanics' Build'g Co...	18
1,200	500	all	7 p.ct.	Treacher & Co	300
.....	250	all	40	Vegus Patent Slip Co....	25

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 15th May, compared with the statement issued on 8th May :—

LIABILITIES.	8th May Rs.	15th May Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ..... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... „ 10,00,000		
Do. do. paid to account of 2nd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „	12,46,125	
Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 75 per share ... „	2,49,600	
Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „	12,44,000	
Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... „	12,41,500	
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	90,79,225	90,83,225
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	15,50,000	15,50,000
Do do. do. at Branches.	69,19,851	63,36,948
Other Deposits	27,59,715	32,44,708
Post Bills	1,25,46,103	1,12,32,505
Cash Credits, undrawn	17,608	17,359
	5,37,205	5,50,446
	2,44,01,570	3,19,16,192

ASSETS.		
Government Securities	31,21,929	33,77,372
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandize	14,81,292	14,72,067
Loans on Security of do. do.	62,67,657	41,81,069
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,231	11,404
Bills Discounted	1,33,78,773	1,29,09,338
Stamps	4,065	4,622
Dead Stock ..... Rs. 5,07,075		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,15,000	3,92,075	3,92,075
Bullion	4,42,784	2,92,584
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	94,30,094	1,04,67,201
Cash and Currency Notes		
	2,44,01,570	3,19,16,192

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

EARLY this morning a Gazette Extraordinary was published, announcing that the loan of 2½ crores, provided for in last budget, will be issued forthwith, tenders being received up to the 16th of June, and the amount being payable in the five succeeding months, 50 lakhs monthly. The time chosen for this announcement is a time when money is tighter and dearer than it has been for nearly a year. The Bank of Bengal minimum was reduced from 9 to 7 per cent. on 4th June 1874; it further receded until 3½ per cent. was reached on 16th July. At that rate it remained until 20th November, and it has since then gradually risen until it reached 8 per cent. a fortnight ago. During the present week, there has been a good demand for money, and, notwithstanding the dulness of local trade, and the almost certainty of abnormal requirements being of short duration, the tone of the Money Market was getting very tight, and the Bank's position is a most unusually weak one, the proportion of cash to liabilities being only 46½ per cent. This alone might have proved sufficient to induce the Board to advance terms of accommodation to-day, but the announcement of the loan left them no choice, and the prospects of an easy money market during the rains are much weaker than they appeared a very short time ago. The present demand for money can be traced almost entirely to financing for the late opium sales, and it is urged in some quarters that the mere *announcement* of the loan should have no effect on the market, seeing the payments are well spread, and not quite close at hand, but a money market which has become tight from exceptional and shortlived causes, is very sensitive to fresh loading being thrown upon it, and a return to easy money is likely to be a more tardy matter now than it would, in all probability, have been had the announcement of the loan been deferred until an actual going-back in rates had set in.

The Bank statement this week is an unfavourable one. Stating it shortly, the public demand has increased 32 lakhs, the Government balances have increased 27 lakhs, and the Bank's cash balances have decreased 5 lakhs. The Government balances now stand at the large total of 3½ crores, and the private deposits are down to less than 2 crores, a point not reached for a very long time past, excepting for a fortnight during the financial pressure resulting from the famine. The cash is under 2½ crore, so it may now be fairly expected that a return to ease will be a matter of some little time. Fortunately there is no present appearance of any fresh demand ahead, or a period of considerable pressure could scarcely fail to ensue.

In the bazar, money has remained rather easy, cheaper than at the Bank, short bills being taken by the shroffs at about 8 per cent. hitherto. The Bank's rates are now 9 per cent. on advances at call on Government paper, 10½ per cent. on 30-day bills, and 11½ per cent. on 60-day bills.

The Import trade has been rather better this week, dealers are again offering the prices from which they receded a fortnight or three weeks ago, and the result has been a better business in light shirtings generally, and in the inferior actes thereof. Exports from England were rather full last month, but there are good grounds for expecting that they will be light for the present month, and, probably, for the next month or two.

The shipping trade is dull with little doing. Seeds and hides are going forward in tolerable quantity, but other things are lifeless. There will be a tea sale next week on a scale large enough to test the market for the new crop; meantime the deliveries in London to the trade have been progressing on an unusually large scale, during the last four months.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling opened firmer than last week, in sympathy with the better demand for money, and a fair amount of 6 months' sight Bank paper was sold in beginning of the week at 1 10⅝; also demand drafts at 1-10, and 3 months' sight at 1-10 3/16. Towards the end, 1-10 advance was obtained, and some business was negociated at 1-10 7-16, but that was the best rate to be had, notwithstanding the causes above mentioned, which might have been expected to be more potent. Credits have mostly sold at 1-10½, with rather more offering at the close, and sales not so easy to make. Document bills have stood at from 1-10 9-16, then 1-10 9-16, to ⅝, and this afternoon rate was 1-10⅝ only. The quotations for the whole are—

Bank Bills, on demand	1-9 15/16 to 1-10
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1-10 3/16 to ¼
Bank Bills, 6 „ „	1 1c⅜ to 7/16
Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months' do	1-10¾
Document Bills, 6 months' sight, ...	1-10⅝

France—Business has been done at f2·36for 3 months' sight, and at f 2·38 for 6 months' sight, document bill's, but the rate close half a centime higher.

Bombay—Rates are very little lower; Bank demand at 100¾ and 60 days' sight at 98⅞.

China.—A very considerable business has been done for the going steamers, the prices varying between 223½ and 223¾ for 30-days-sight private paper. Bank telegraphic transfer has also been done at 224½. The price of bills is now quoted rather easier, 223 to 223½.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market has been quiet, but rather steady, until to-day, when the advance in rates of interest has had rather a deadening effect.

Govern-ent Securities, however, have been drooping all through, and the 4 per cents., selling first at from 2½ to 2¾ premium, had yesterday gone back to 2, at which a good amount of business was done. There have also been some considerable dealings in 4½ per cents, at 3¼ and 3 premium. For 5½ per cents. the rate has been 9¼ and 9 premium. Some business done in those also. The announcement of the new loan this morning caused some confusion in the market at first, and at one moment 4 per cents. were offering at 1½ premium, but a recovery shortly ensued, buyers offering to take first at 1½ to 1, and later on at 1½ to 13/16 premium, without leading to business of any importance, if to any business at all. The closing quotations, as nearly as they can be given in the unsettled state of to-day's market, were—

4 per cents.	101½ to 102
4½ per cents.	102¾ to 103
5½ per cents.	108½ to 109

Bank Shares have continued strong, especially Bengal's, which advanced to 1,430, and remain so to-day, "buyers." National's have been dealt in pretty freely at 107 to 108.

Tea Shares maintain their position well to the close, and the week's business has comprised—Bengal's at 97, and 96, Central Cachar's at 165, Singell's at 139, 140, and 139, Tukvar's at 132 and 135, Burkola's at 104, East India's at 87 and 88, Rhoaley's at 91, Lockimpore's at 135, Monabarea contributories at 83, Borsilla's at 102, Durrung's at 87 and 86, Motholi's at 8 premium, Upper Assam's at 27, Majagram's at 116, Gowhatty's at 107, and Punkaburee's at 115. To-day there has been very little business done, but prices are quoted steady.

Spinning Mill Shares are very heavy and depressed, the tone, if possible, being rather worse, notwithstanding that light is now beginning to break through the darkness of their prospects by the arrival of considerable orders from Egypt, a new field, and a shipment has been entered for Mauritius this week; so, if the prices of manufactures keep down long enough to give the mills of Bengal a good hold on those and other new markets, a good and profitable business for them all may be confidently looked for in time. Barnagore's have been sold at from 57 down to 95, Serrah's at 24 discount, Seebpore's at from 30 down to 35 discount, Budge-Budge's at 15 and 17 discount, and Calcutta Jutes at 115 and 116. Goosery Cotton Mills are firm at 225 to 226.

Coal Shares have not varied, and sales are reported in Bengal's at 1,385, in Ranegunge's at 94, in Beerbhoom's at 120 and 126½, and a few Equitable's at 275.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s.s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong—Mr. J. Lumsdaine, and Mr. A. Abdoolally. For Singapore sixteen deck passengers.

THE s.s. HAARLINGEN, 1,353 tons, Captain G. Helberg, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool via Singapore, Penang and Galle, with twenty-three deck passengers and general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. PENANG, 475 tons, Captain J. Avery, arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from P. Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Phelps and two children, Col. Marston, Captain Jollye, Mr. Myers, Mr. Shaik Mahamed Hussein and son, Hajee Abbas, wife and child, Master Edwards and seventy-four deck passengers.

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ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Khiva (s)	Parrins	Shanghai, Apr 18.
	Penang (s)	Avern	Bunsorah, Apr 29.
17	Batavia (s)	Crocco	Genoa, Apr 24.
	H. Haarlager (s) ..	Helberg	Singapore, Apr 20.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Nizam (s)	Barlow	China &c.
	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Baroda (s)	Pentman	Aden & Suez.

The Steamer Teviot, Nisbet, to London, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Batavia, to Genoa &c.
Steam r Columbian, to China &c.
Steamer Arcot, to Coast & Calcutta.
Steamer Penang, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Repeater, to Newyork, or United Kingdom.
Ship Gatineau, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
13	Maharatta (s)	James ..... Sandoway, May 9.
	Mecca (s)	Johnson ..... Singapore, April 26.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
13	Sir J. Lawrence(s)...	.....	.....
	Flemingo (s)	.....	.....
	Cherwell	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May.		
14	Almora (s)	..... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Palestine s, 1,000 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.
Blenheim s, 8 casks paint. Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 1 case plate glass, Cowsjee Dhunjeebhoy; 27 boxes bar soap, Jevanjee Moola Adomjee; 600 bundles sheet iron Lalljee, Gomoorjey.

FROM LONDON.

Blenheim s, 51 boxes bar soap, Abdool Hoosein Gulamhoosein; 8 bales wall paper, Tyabally Saruffally and Co.

Phrenologist, 200 casks cement, Aldridge, Salmon and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Persia s, 18 cases champagne, 10 cases moselle, 15 cases hock, 10 cases claret and 9 cases liqueurs, Rogers and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 27 cases brandy C Bonnevialle and Co.

Asia s, 13 cases brandy, C. Bonnevialle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates, 290 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Cranaghan, 375 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.
Centurion 1,230 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 75 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Bargarran, 1,100 bales cotton, Lyon & Co; 350 bales cotton, W A Graham & Co.
Blair Atholl, 1,100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stowell Browne, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
City of Richmond, 420 cwts gunny B S Narrowbalis; 500 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co; 100 bales cotton, J Vuria.
Drednought, 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Sutherland, 100 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Ashgrave, 1,000 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co.
Palestine s, 300 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 225 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 25 bales cotton, A Passo; 300 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 175 cwts coir yarn, M Ghella; 1,374 cwts nux vomica, and 130 cwts wild turmeric, J Jaitha.
Bellona s, 625 bales wool, on account of Government, C Govindjee; ¼ bale wool, C Nuthoo; 60 bales wool, N Khuttow; 25 bales wool, D Heerjee; 4 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 23 bales cotton, R Pooneay & Co; 109 bales cotton, B Thakurzee; 500 bales Cotton, Ralli Brothers; 54 bales cotton, S Gulabchund; 65 bales wool, H Vassoojee; 55 bales wool, V Dewchund.
Macedonia s, 750 bale cotton, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, M Nensey; 125 bales cotton, R Pursotum & Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 100 bales cotton, T Khetsey; 121 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.
Celia s, 1,000 cwts linseed, V Ebram & Co; 150 bales cotton, M Anundjee; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 4 bales cotton, M Fragjee; 91 bales cotton, B Mannockchund.
Arthur s, 3,200 cwts wheat, 333½ cwts hemp & 3 3 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Louisa Fletcher, 100 cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Longhaw s, 300 bales cotton, Gaddun & Co; 100 bales cotton, G Culiasjee.

FOR LONDON.

Teviot s, 3 cwts turmeric, and 2¼ cwts linseed, Mr Nathoo; 8 cwts sandelwood, and 108 cwts mowraced, M. Prungjee; 34 cwts linseed, Mr Nathoo.
Woodburn s, 5 bales hides, K Perrdena; 10 bales hides, R Russoolbhoy, 20 bales hides, N Allarakhia; 80 cwts coir yarn, G Hadhav; 243 cwts dryehilly, G Hussenbhoy; 8½ cwts bicodsione, R Mahamed; 387½ cwts hemp, D Gairaj.
Warspirit s, 500 cwt linseed & 1,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Majestic, 2,483 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Boadicia s, 1,650 cwt. dingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,100 cwts gingelly seed, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Dido s, 255 bales cotton, A Trading and Co; 100 bales cotton, B Shamjee & Co; 4 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dido s, 150 bales cotton, A Trading & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Millan, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Julundur.
Stokes, Captain, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave from Neemuch.
Oliphant, Major, Bengal, on sick leave, from Kirkee.
Williams, Rid Mas, Bombay R A, on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES—MAY 14.

Murray, Captain, Bombay 6th Bde R[illegible], on leave, to Madras.

MAY 17.

Barlow, Lieut Col, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Warburton, Sir Geo, Bengal 2nd C I Fusiliers, on furlough, to England.
Perkins, Surg Major, Bengal Med Dept, on furlough to England.
Dee, rowes, Surg Major, Bombay 2nd Queen's Royal's, on leave, to England.
Madden, Col, Bengal 3rd[illegible] L I on leave, to England.
Snow, Col Bengal Cavalry, on leave, to Bombay.
Oliphets, Genl, Bengal Staff, on sick leave, to London.
Williams, Riding Master, Bombay R A, on duty, to London.
Masley-Mayne, Lieut, Bombay 3rd I[illegible], on sick leave, to England

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty-eight deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's. s.s. NIZAM, 1,727 tons, Captain A. E. Barlow, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with the China Mail, and the following passengers :—For Hongkong—Mr. J. Lumsdaine, and Mr. A. Abdoolally. For Singapore sixteen deck passengers.

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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BARODA SUCCESSION.

BARODA, 17TH MAY.

No sign here yet of any decision being arrived at regarding the successor to the *gadee*.

The whole of the evidence regarding the claims of the Khandeish family and the opinions of Sir R. Meade and other political officers have been submitted to the Government of India, which has some serious and difficult points to decide in face of the prevalent opinion in Baroda among sirdars and natives that Prataprao, from whom Khandeish claimants claim descent, was an illegitimate son of Peslajeerao, the founder of the dynasty.

There seems to be little doubt, however, of a *prima facie* case in favor of the claimants.

THE CABOOL ROAD.

LAHORE, 17TH MAY.

Nowroz Khan maintains the struggle with the Ameer, and the Cabool road continues impassable in consequence.

BURMAH MISSION.

CALCUTTA, 17TH MAY.

Sir Douglas Forsyth and suite proceeded to Rangoon by mail steamer to day.

Colonel Horace Browne leaves here for Shanghai on Wednesday morning.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PESHAWUR.

ALLAHABAD, 17TH MAY.

The fire at Peshawur has been extinguished, on the subsidence of the winds, mainly by the exertions of the British troops with their fire engines. It raged sixty hours.

Immense loss of property and a few casualties. Fifteen thousand people are burnt out. Pecuniary assistance is wanted. The troops behaved most admirably.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, 15TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Arrivals prices were barely supported. Surats closed quiet.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 5¼.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	93
4½ do do	94
5½ do do	100½
Oriental Bank shares	£46
Chartered do.	£15-10
Do. Mercantile shares	£22
Hongkong and Shanghai shares ..	£20
Total coin in the Bank of France ..	£61,259,000
„ Notes in circulation	£97 875,000
3 per cent. Consols for account	94⅛
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872.....	102½

The Bombay mails of the 26th ultimo, via Brindisi were delivered in London to-day.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17TH MAY, 2·45 P.M.

French mail steamer Tigre, from Aden, arrived.

THE Calcutta Trades Association contemplate applying to Government for a Pawn-broker's Act for India.

A TELEGRAM from Alleppy, dated 13th May, to the *Madras Mail*, announces that the Travancore coffee duty has been abolished from that date.

H.M.S. Briton has arrived at Rangoon, and shortly after her arrival, had a collision with the S.S. Madras, which was steaming out of the harbour. The latter lost two of her boats and part of her starboard cabin, and the Briton lost her jibboom, and sustained some other trifling damages.

BURMAH is justly indignant. A correspondent writes that "the home authorities are so ignorant of where Burmah is, that some indignation has been expressed with regard to Railway materials, intended for Rangoon, being sent first to Kurrachee!! The Indian exchequer will have to pay for the chartering of ships to bring these materials into Rangoon. The penny-wise and pound foolish system is most apparent here.

A TELEGRAM to the *Madras Mail*, dated Negapatam 14th May, states that Monsieur Romieux, the amiable Governor of Karikal, died suddenly on Wednesday afternoon, and was interred yesterday evening, with imposing funeral honors and amidst a most impressive display of public respect and regret. His death is attributed to fever, but his illness appears to have been remarkably brief. He died, it is said, before most people were aware that he was even in danger.

A RANGOON paper understands that Colonel Wyndham, of Calcutta Opera notoriety, has left Rangoon for Mandalay to take up the post of Commander-in Chief of the King's Army, but does not vouch for the truth of the statement' but in going up at this critical moment, something more than a mere pleasure excursion is probably intended. At any rate, Colonel Wyndham should insist upon having a full year's salary paid in advance, but not in gold coin, unless at a discount of twenty per cent.

The *Rangoon Times* gives the following as the latest news from Mandalay:—"The mixed Court is closed, and the Judges are busy on political matters. Captain Shrewsbury, it is rumoured, is going on leave, but it is not known who is likely to succeed him. The King is going on with his military preparations. There are already some nine French and Italian engineers, gunsmiths, &c., who are to help the Golden Foot to drive the British out of the Lower Provinces. There is a torpedo vessel being built on the ideas of a Burman."

THE ship Alabama was abandoned waterlogged in the Bay of Bengal on the 23rd April, and her crew arrived at Akyab. They were brought up to Calcutta on Thursday last by the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer Mahratta, Capt. James, by whom they were very kindly treated. Captain Foster, with his wife, and three children, lost all they possessed, as of course did the crew. Captain James and his officers and passengers quietly set about a practical expression of sympathy by a subscription amongst themselves which produced Rs. 222. Of this sum Rs. 209 were distributed amongst the sufferers before arrival at Calcutta that they might not land in a state of destitution. Great sympathy was felt for them in Akyab; but the Mahratta had to leave before anything could be done for them.

THE China papers, received by the mail, state that the branch of the Deutsche Bank at Shanghai is to close on the 30th June next, and it is said that a similar course will be followed by the branch at Yokohama. The unsatisfactory state of trade in the East during the last two years, connected with declining exchanges, has undoubtedly disappointed the sanguine expectations of the directors in Berlin, who were led to believe, from the results obtained by the Banks in the East a few years ago, a more favourable business than has been actually realized. The Deutsche Bank in Yokohama as well as in Shanghai has been very carefully, and it may even be said, successfully managed, in so far as no actual loss has been sustained. If these branches could only hitherto earn a small dividend it was no more than could be expected in the present dull times, but the experience of the last two years alone has been taken solely into account at Berlin. The National Bank is, it is said, about to open a branch at Shanghai.

AN order has been just issued at Simla, allowing military officers at that station to wear plain clothes, even when dining with the Viceroy or Commander-in Chief. We do not know the rule at other hill stations; but if the rule that requires officers to appear in uniform when likely to meet the head of the Government or of the Army, of an evening, can be dispensed with at Simla, it can certainly be dispensed with at similar retreats. Commanders-in Chief go to the heights of Olympus as a "tour of inspection" that lasts four or five months, but their duties can be no heavier than serving nectar to the gods; the soldiers are all in the plains and the only tournaments in the hills are those at badminton. The great object of a holiday is to get away from every-day ideas and associations, and, as far as possible, to forget that one is soldier, merchant or lawyer. It is therefore a matter of some importance to an officer going up for sixty days of enjoyment on the hills to know that he can leave his war paint behind him, and feel that he is at all events safe from any "tour of inspection."

MADRAS at the present moment appears to be in the curious position of having neither a Judge nor a Sheriff. The *Madras Times* reports that the offices of the High Court were opened on Friday, but beyond the receiving of applications and plaints, no other work could be done, as the Court is just now without a Judge or a Sheriff. The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Kernan, the only Judges of the Court at present in India, are at Ootacamund, and, if their assistance is required in any case, they will have to be referred to on the hills. Such delay may be the cause of serious inconvenience to the parties concerned. For instance, if a person is arrested for debt and wishes to make an application for a discharge under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, there is no Judge to receive the application, and the applicant may perhaps have to go to jail, pending a reference to the hills. But, fortunately, as matters at present stand, there can be no arrest made until a new Sheriff is appointed. Mr. Shaw, the deputy of the late Sheriff, has, under orders, taken charge of the Sheriff's Office, but the execution of all decrees, &c., has been suspended.

THE British barque Elizabeth left Rangoon on the 20th April with a cargo of rice for Liverpool, and arrived the following day off the China Bakeer. The barometer was unusually high for the period of the year. The master, Captain Nasbett, never anticipated there would be bad weather. At 8 P.M. on the 22nd April, the sky gave indications of approaching wind. The ship was got under weigh and proceeded on her course S. W. by S., the wind being S.-E., and at night the barometer was F. 29·2 40' 3", when at 10 A.M., a heavy bank rose from N. N. E. until noon, and then came on the full force of a cyclone wind and rain that lashed the sea to fury, the waves rising to an unusual height, and dashed over the ship on every side. The master, who is an experienced navigator, owns that during the 12 years he has been in the eastern seas, he never saw the waves so terrific, or the weather so stormy, and so unexpected at the end of April. He followed Piddington's instructions in his law of storms, and having steered out of the cyclone, he was able to save his vessel from destruction. When the wind shifted one and half points south on the 23rd April to N.-W., the ship wove to the eastward, and as she had sprang her foremast and become leaky, the master bore up for Moulmein and is now safe there. Several native vessels that had left Rangoon about the same time have gone into Moulmein, damaged or leaky, and others have come to grief.

A RATHER strange tale of the courts is causing no little discussion in Pertabgurh, we are told by the Lucknow paper. Some time ago, a young widow about 18 years old, belonging to a respectable family, left her father's village accompanied by her cousin to go on a visit to the house of a relative who lived at some distance. A few days after their departure, two corpses were taken out of a well situated about a mile from the village. These her parents recognised to be the bodies of their daughter and neighbour. The police were called in and two men, suspected of holding illicit intercourse with the young widow, were accused of the double murder. They were tried by the Sessions Judge of Rai Bareilli and sentenced to be hanged, which sentence was subsequently confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner. While they were in prison awaiting execution, the supposed defunct nephew in some mysterious manner turned out to be alive. The friends of the condemned managed to get at him, and he made certain disclosures which showed that the two men were innocent. Both Judge and Judicial Commissioner were appealed to, but as they could not alter their own sentences, a special report had to be made to the Chief Commissioner, who, of course, reprieved the two men, and set them at liberty. It is rumoured that the police, instigated by the father of the widow, manufactured much of the evidence against the two innocent men.

THE *Times* has received from a correspondent the following statistics showing the consumption of imported and excisable articles per head of the total population of the United Kingdom:—

	1853.	1863.	1873.
Bacon, lb.	6·81	6·09	9·07
Butter, lb.	1·61	2·35	2·39
Cheese, lb.	1·55	2·85	4·69
Eggs, number	4·48	9·08	20·56
Rice, lb.	2·25	5·58	11·37
Sugar, lb.... ...	29·37	36·01	51·56
Tea, lbs.	2·14	2·90	4·11
Tobacco, lb.	1·07	1·27	1·41
Wine, gallons	·25	0·35	0·56
Malt, bushels	1·49	1·67	1·98
Spirits, home & foreign, gals.	1·10	0·85	1·23

"Thus we see that, while the consumption of imported bacon has increased ninefold, butter and cheese threefold, eggs and rice fivefold, sugar and tea nearly twofold, the increase in spirits, malt, and tobacco is measured by small fractions; while the consumption of wine, which is the drink, not of the poorer, but of the richer classes, has more than doubled. I think, in the face of such facts as these, we might ask for some moderation in the denunciations which are perpetually levelled at the character of our people. That their general condition, on the whole, has been greatly improved, mainly by a wise and liberal financial policy, is a thing on which we may reflect with satisfaction. That they waste the chief part of their substance in drink is an assertion which is absolutely untrue."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending the 17th April, were 5334, the number in the previous week being 5333. There were 2 deaths registered under the head of cholera,—one at Buria and the other in the village of Bir Theri, Police Station Sadhaura, in the Umballa district. The total deaths from small-pox were 447, the number in the previous week being 374. It is worthy of note that this disease is causing comparatively little mortality on this side of the Sutlej except in the district of Peshawar. The great bulk of the small-pox mortality is occurring in the districts south of the Sutlej, and in connection with this fact it is worthy of note that in the districts where small-pox prevails the old prejudice against vaccination continues nearly as strong as it used to be, while in the districts which for the last two years have enjoyed unusual immunity from small-pox the prejudice against vaccination is rapidly fading away, and in many places has become quite extinct. The district of Gurgaon continues to suffer very severely from small-pox; the total deaths from the disease were 141, the number in the previous week being 126. All the municipal towns in the Gurgaon district are affected by the epidemic. The town of Beri, in the Rohtak district, also is suffering severely. Nine deaths from the disease were registered in the city of Delhi and 23 in the city of Peshawar. There were 343 male and 323 female births registered.

THE following extract from a London paper explains the dangerous character of the undermining of a part of the Great Western Railway in the vicinity of a coal pit:—"The reports and correspondence with the Board of Trade on the subject of the undermining, for coal-getting purposes, of a portion of the Great Western Railway between Birmingham and Wolverhampton, have been issued. Colonel Hutchinson and Mr. Baker (inspector of mines), in a report to the Board of Trade, dated 5th April, say: 'We have re-visited the Leabrook Colliery at Wednesbury, the property of Mr. Edward Smith, of that place, and have inspected the underground workings at a newly-sunk pit in the garden of the owner, situated near the northern end of the viaduct carrying the Great Western Railway over the River Tame. The works in question, as shown on the sketch accompanying this report, have been carried on in the 10 yard or thick-coal seams, which, however, at this place is not more than about eight yards thick, and lies within seven or eight feet of the surface of the ground; above which, again, the top of the embankment carrying the railway rises some twenty feet. As yet nothing, except the driving of headways (exploring drifts) has been attempted; and these, since Mr. Baker's notice of the 10th ultimo, have been diverted from their original course, which was towards the bank of the abutment of the viaduct, and have now been pushed on in different directions, north and west, under the railway preparatory to opening off stalls on sides of work, with a view to getting the coal to a distance of about 70 feet from the face of the north abutment of the viaduct. It must, however, be understood that the coal in question consists of ribs and pillars left from former workings, and is similar in character to what we have already reported on previously. The working of a coal seam of such magnitude, and lying so near the surface of the ground under a railway used for passenger traffic, is, in our opinion, an operation of so dangerous a character that we fail to see how any precaution the company may adopt could adequately meet the risk to which the public would be exposed in travelling over this portion of the Great Western Railway under which the head ways in question have been driven.' Consultation having taken place between the Board of Trade, the Home Office, and the Treasury, a copy of the report was sent to the Great Western Railway in a letter, which stated: 'This report discloses so serious a danger to the public, that the Board of Trade feel it their duty at once to take advice as to the steps which they can take to stop the working of the mine and the running of the trains, in case they do not learn by return of post that some arrangements have been made between the Great Western Railway Company and the owner of the mine to prevent the danger.' A similar letter was addressed on the 8th instant to Mr. Smith, the owner of the mine."

PROSPECTUS OF THE JACOBABAD RACES, 1875-76.

STEWARDS.—W. Foxton, Esq., Captain F. Homfrey, Captain E. Reynolds, Captain G. B. Simpson, Captain H. C. Seton, and Captain A. M. Hogg, and C. Lucas, Esq. H. C. Hogg, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Jacobabad Derby."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age 7 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra; twice or oftener, 12 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Nomination on 1st October..... Rs. 20
„ „ December.. ..... „ 30
when the race will close and name.

SECOND RACE.—"The Upper Sind Purse."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Country-breds. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Horses 14·2 and under allowed 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

THIRD RACE.—"The Trial Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. Bs. Weight for age and class raised 3½ stone. One mile and a half.

Nomination on 1st October..... Rs. 20
„ „ December..... „ 30
when the race will close and name.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all Horses. ¼ mile. Entrance Rs. 10. A sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all horses declared to start to go to Zani horse. Arabs to carry 10 stone; C. Bs. 10st. 7 lbs. Colonials 12st. A horse entered for this race is debarred from entering for any other flat race during the meeting except the "Makeshift Purse."

FIFTH RACE.—"The Colonial Stakes."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Colonial Horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs.; Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 25 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Frontier Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for all horses declared to start. For all horses weight for age and class raised 3 stone, and no further. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice, 10 lbs; oftener, 1 stone. Two miles.

Nomination on the 1st August..... Rs. 20
„ „ 1st October..... „ 35
„ „ 1st December..... „ 50
to close and name on 1st December.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A Handicap H. F. for all horses running on the 1st day. R. C. Entrance Rs. 25.

THIRD RACE.—"The Give and Take."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Colonials. Weight for age and inches raised 3½ stone. One mile and quarter. Entrance Rs. 20.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches raised 3½ stone. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice or oftener, 10 lbs. On mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 st 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 25.

THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Mixed Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B's. forced for winner (if Arab or C. B.) of "Derby," "Trial Stakes," and "Frontier Cup," at an entrance of Rs. 30. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 15. One mile and a half.

SECOND RACE.—"The Losers' Handicap."—For all horses that have started but never won publicly during the meeting. Rs. 200 from the Fund. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

THIRD RACE.—"The Makeshift Purse."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses that have not started during the meeting except in the "Scurry." Weight for age to carry 10 stone. Winner of "Scurry" to carry 5 lbs. penalty. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

FOURTH RACE.—"Colonial Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A handicap for all Colonial horses that have started during the meeting. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 20.

FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Jacobabad Steeplechase."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all horses. Colonials to carry 12 st. 7 lbs; C. Bs., 11 st. 7 lbs; Arabs 10 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 5 lbs extra, oftener, 10 lbs. Over about 3 miles of fair hunting country. Entrance Rs. 30.

SECOND RACE.—"The Hurdle Race."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

THIRD RACE.—"The Mohari Stakes."—Rs 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Over about a mile of fair Fly-sticking country. No made jumps. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Entrance Rs. 20.

RULES.

1—The W. I. T. C. Rules of May 1873 to be enforced unless opposed to the published terms of a Race.

2—The Meeting will be held in December. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

3—In all Races, horses that have never started allowed 3 lbs.

4—Professional Jockeys to carry 3 lbs extra.

5—The decision of the Stewards to be final in all matters of fact, but on questions of Racing Law a reference will be permitted

6—Every nominator of a horse or each member of a Confederacy to subscribe at least Rs. 30 to the Fund except that for the "Scurry" and "Makeshift Purse," for which Rs. 10 will be sufficient.

7—In case the Funds are insufficient a proportionate deduction will be made from the added money to each race. Should there be an excess of Funds, the Stewards have the power to increase the added money to any race at their discretion.

8—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. of the gross value of the lottery (Tickets and prices of Horses) to the Fund.

9—Owners of horses galloped on the Course to pay a Coolee for the loss of his services.

10—Any Jockey not riding in colors will be fined Rs. 15

11—Any one making an objection, to be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 should the Stewards consider the objection a frivolous one.

12—Any one practising his horse over any of the jumps made for the Steeplechases will be disqualified from entering his horse in the Steeplechases.

13—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a day to be named hereafter.

14—All entrances, unless otherwise provided for in the terms of a Race, to be sent sealed to the Secretary by noon the day before the Race; all declarations to start by 6 P.M.

15—The whole of the added money will not be given for any Race unless three horses from separate stables start. If two horses start half the added money will be given. A horse walking over will receive entrance money and Sweeps.

16—If any Race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as may appear most conducive to support.

17—If four horses start for any race, the second horse to save his stakes.

HARDINGE C. HOGG,
Honorary Secretary, Jacobabad Races.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

DEPARTMENTAL GLORIFICATION.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

WE are not so given to praise Sir John Strachey as that anything we might say in his favour would be imputed to a known partiality, as is the case with some of our contemporaries. But there is one thing in which the honourable gentleman is rendering public service, and we trust that his example may induce others in high office to do likewise. We have frequently protested against the pernicious tendency of official literature to overpraise. In reports by heads of departments, there is generally a chapter of glorification in which the lion paints himself in glowing colours as the department over which he has the honour to preside. He shades off the principal figure by bringing in his subordinates, and showing that the success that has been achieved is owing to the wonderful staff which he has so wonderfully trained. Thus a system of pernicious praise pervades official literature that almost precludes the fixing of due responsibility, where it ought to rest, and conceals real merit by mixing it with incompetence and common-place. The Director General of the Construction Department has pleasure in noticing the intelligence with which his deputy has carried out his orders and the ability which the subordinate members of his establishment have worked out the details with such gratifying success. "The Babyloniau Barrel was brought to a state approaching completion by their united effor s, when, unfortunately, some rain-water got at the foundations, and the whole building collapsed" That is the substance of it: and if the head of the Government "reviews" the report. His Secretary is duly "directed by His Honour to convey the thanks of Government to Mr. or Colonel Rubblestone for the intelligence and energetic prosecution of so important a work, and for the manner in which it was brought to a near completion. It was certainly unfortunate that when in so advanced a state, as to be about to be occupied, an unforeseen shower of rain should have caused it to collapse. But His Honour desires me to express his thankfulness to perceive that the building was not occupied by the families for whom it was intended and thus a number of lives has been mercifully spared." There is no word of censure for the stupidity that built without a proper foundation, or that left the foundation, when built, exposed or accessible to a shower of rain. The whole lot are thanked accordingly, and His Honour blesses his stars that he is "so fortunate as to have such excellent officers, and that he can place his own administration so favorably before the Supreme Government." We submit it with still greater confidence to the judgment of posterity. Now we do not decry for a moment the practice of giving credit where it is due, for, indeed our daily habit is to endeavour to do so. But there has grown up during the last few years a system of official praise of a truly pernicious character that has made the absence of it a practical censure upon possible merit, and has added unduly to deserved censure. Sir John Strachey seems disposed to restore a more healthy practice and though the application of the scalpel may not be very agreeable to the subjects upon whom he operates it will be far more advantageous both to officers and to the country than that system of indiscriminate official praise which has latterly cursed the land from its very rankness.

THE RETIRING SCHEME.

(*Englishman.*)

THE general order of the Military Department, dated the 14th April 1875, sanctions the retirement of 13 field officers on the 1st of April. There are eleven officers who accept the annuity and the ordinary pension. Had these eleven officers lived to take their colonels' allowances, the yearly outlay to the State would have been £12,364. The sum total of the annuities—ordinary pension and annuity combined—amounts to £7,892-11. The yearly saving to the State on the eleven retirements is thus £4,471-9, calculating the colonels' pension at £1,124. To show the desire that officers have in some instances to retire from a service ruined by the peculiarities of the present system now in vogue of depreciating rank, despising experience, and retaining senior officers in subordinate positions, it is only necessary to instance the great sacrifice made by some officers to quit a service where injustice holds a paramount and ever-ruling position. Lieutenant-Colonel Wemyss Smith accepts £504·3 a year; Lieutenant-Colonel Taylor, £522-12; Lieutenant-Colonel St. George, £512-8; Lieutenant-Colonel Williams, £549-8; Lieutenant Colonel White, £550-11. Thus, with all the boasted advantages of the Staff Corps and the enhanced pensions, most of these officers accept a few pounds more as a pension beyond that which they would have received before the organisation of the Staff Corps, as will be seen by the following. An officer, after serving 27 years in the East India Company's service, obtained £365 a year. The regiment gave him from the purchasing funds Rs. 36,000. This sum, at 5 per cent. interest, gives £1800 a year. He thus retired on an income of £515 a year after 27 years' service with £3 000 in his pocket. The case is now thus reversed. Whereas in the E. I. Company's time the officers raised in the regiment the £3,000, the State, by way of economy, now pays the amount in lieu of the officers. But there is yet another peculiarity which fully bears out what we have always said in our leading articles on the subject. In one month Lieutenant-Colonel Etienne St. George would have completed 30 years' service. If he had two years' furlough to the good, he would only have six years to serve in India to complete the period for the pension of £1,124 a year. He accepts £522-8 a year, and retires, thus sacrificing an income of £501-12, which further amount he would have received had he chosen to remain six years longer. Take another case, that of Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Pigot Williams. This officer has completed 30 years' service. He accepts £549-8, and sacrifices £574-12, which further sum he would have received by remaining six or eight years longer, according as he had any leave still due to him or not. Instances of this kind, quite within the power of any individual to calculate, fully bear out what we have said for the last two years—namely, that if the finances would not stand a large and immediate outlay, it would have been better to have borrowed than have allowed a large number of field-officers to accumulate, all of whom will, if they live for 12 years, after having obtained their lieutenant-colonelcies, become entitled to £1,124 a year. But, as Burke remarked in one of his speeches, "the Government of India is a Government of writing and a Government of record," and all the writings and all the records produce this state of affairs. It is therefore quite question able whether all the money expended in writing and copying might not be saved, and the labour of a large number of babous be devoted to some useful purpose It is a question which, perhaps the military authorities are only capable of dealing with; but does this state of affairs not call for reform? Is the cadre of our surplus? Is the escape sufficiently large to carry off the overflow. We are decidedly of opinion that it is not, and that, on financial grounds, we are making a grave mistake. It is a palpable fact that the scheme succeeds for an annual retirement of 90 officers. Might it not be tested to a larger extent? Why limit it to 90? Why deprive the fortunate locals who have not completed 28 years' service from the date of first commission and the advantages of the Supreme Surety, if the service of the Empire would not be imperilled by the retirement of a few local officers, we might inaugurate some plan which would meet their case. Whilst we are pondering and hesitating, every officer is increasing in value, and nearing the full pension, and he is thus more difficult to treat with. In the Madras Army alone 45 officers become entitled to the colonels' allowance in 1875-76-77. Has this fact just been ascertained? Has it not been self-evident for the last five years?

THE WALLAJAH BRIDGE.

(*Madras Mail.*)

As a matter of course,—the Government being at Ootacamund,—not a thing has yet been done to repair the Wallajah Bridge. It will be remembered that on the occasion of Lord Hobart's funeral, a portion of a wooden bridge for foot passengers parallel with and forming part of the Wallajah stone Bridge between the Island and the Fort, gave way under the weight of a great crowd; scores of natives were plunged into the river, and five persons were drowned. One might reasonably expect that the authorities would have taken immediate steps to repair the damage, with a view to restoring to the public the use of the whole of one of the most important (and most narrow) of the bridges in the town. But beyond putting up a barrier of palmyra slabs, nothing has been done, and the planks of the bridge still hang over the chasm, or droop down towards the water. It is now upwards of a fortnight since the accident occurred, and there can hardly be a doubt that the damage could be repaired in a day. The Government ought to feel that the arrangements for Lord Hobart's obsequies discredited them, and that the accident being a consequence of official confusion, and want of forethought, the bridge should be repaired without an hour's delay. But what the Government do probably feel is that the sir of Ootacamund is delicious and that they are fortunate in having left the plains at the time they did.

Is there nobody to hang? Have no instructions been issued to any one to see to the immediate repair of the bridge, or are we to wait till our Duke arrives to get so simple a matter done? Probably some office of the D. P. W. has been set to report thereon—it may have gone to Ootacamund for orders, and may in a week or to be sanctioned. The whole business is in bad form, and illustrates the neglect of imperative duty that results from the Government leaving its proper head quarters. Respect for Lord Hobart's memory, and respect for their own reputation, should have prompted the Government of Madras to avoid being a delay in effacing the traces of a catastrophe that suggests the rottenness not only of the piles of the bridges but also of some branches of the public service. It would fare ill with the person responsible for the scandal we refer to were our Governor a Munro. "What Sir," such a Governor might indignantly exclaim "have you the audacity to tell me that you needed a fortnight to think over what should be done? You are not worth your salt, Sir, and I shall relieve you in the next *Gazette* of your appointment." Were our Governor an Oriental of the Gaekwar type, he could not have done less than Mr. Robinson seems to have done. One correspondent was doubtless right the other day when he said that the executive in every branch of the public service could tell a tale in connection with the flight of the Government to the Hills "of important papers shelved and mislaid, of important work left undone or slurred over in a slovenly fashion, of that want of sympathy which disheartens earnest men, want of sympathy not only between governors and governed, but between the Government and their most trusted officers as would open the eyes even of our rulers." And he was right in concluding that "when men see the head of the State and his colleagues shirking their duty and leaving the Presidency to look after itself for six, even or eight months out of the twelve, they would be something more than human if their conduct were not affected by so pernicious an example."

THE WELLINGTON RACES.

FIRST DAY, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1875.

Four or five years ago the races at Wellington were mere scratch affairs, giving amusement to a limited circle, particularly to the Officers of the Depot, with one or two of whom the idea of a race-course on the hills originated; and generally to the few residents of Coonoor and Ootacamund. The great difficulty was to get a piece of ground suitable for a course. For two or three years a saddle or elongated spur of a neighbouring hill, presenting an uneven stretch of about a quarter of a mile, and situated on the Ootacamund side of the Wellington Cantonment, was the scene of the equine contests; and these meetings, though not worthy in the estimation of old turfites of being designated Race Meetings, afforded much pleasure: indeed there are many old-fashioned people who say that the change is not for the better, that the absence of jockeys and the entering of pet hacks to run against each other, —to be ridden too by friends and acquaintances,—gave a pleasurable zest to the racing that is absent now. However this may be, certain it is that the Annual Meeting at Wellington has now become a grand professional affair, and this year some of the best horses of the Presidency have put in an appearance on the pretty and prettily-situated Wellington Course. Since the Meeting of last year the course itself has been considerably improved, chiefly by the enthusiatic exertions of the sporting and gallant Joint-Magistrate of Wellington, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Richards, who throughout the twelve months has been indefatigable in his endeavours to give to the course a perfect finish, and to overcome the difficulties presented by the peculiar and hilly formation of the ground. Success has crowned his efforts: yesterday (Tuesday the 11th) the course was a perfect picture to the eye—neatly railed throughout its length, the weighing-place substantially barricaded, the Judge's stand properly protected, the natural grand-stand beautifully turfed, and provided with seats, the Refreshment Tents, well pitched, and well provided in the rear. Fireman and Vedette had leading places for a short distance; but if we except Brides maid—left out altogether in the cold after she had shot her bolt nothing could be judged as to advantage of place until the five horses came out from behind the trees at the far side of the course. Then it was seen that, the Bird had come away, had secured a splendid lead, and was going strong so that the race looked altogether her own. At this juncture, however, Fenella's jockey put on steam, and in a moment it was seen that her stride was in the last degree dangerous for The Bird's prospects. In the most marvellous way the distance between the two horses vanished and at the distance a neck and neck potter set in and in this manner the two gallant horses flew rather than raced to the winning post, where just in the nick of time Fenella's jockey succeeded by a skilful lift to make the mare win by a short head. Vedette a bad third. The fortunate owner of Fenella's had the purse handed to him by Mr. Grey of Coonoor, and the congratulations of his friends were loud and hearty.

Thus the result of the first day's racing has been that all the great prizes fell to the lot of the owners who reside on the Hills. It is perhaps worth consideration whether horses accustomed to and trained for a long time on the Hills have not an advantage over those that are brought up from the plains only for a meeting. It is well known that visitors to the hills for a short time after arrival experience a shortness of breadth, the result of course of change to a more rarified air than they have been accustomed to and there we must imagine hold as good with horses as with men.

We are glad to hear that the Steeple Chase, about which there were some doubts, is likely to be run after all.—*Neilgherry Courier.*

In Warm Climates where the Water is so likely to be found impure, to have it properly Filtered has become a necessity. The Patent Carbon-Block Filters, supplied by Watson and Company, are very highly recommended.—Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Altogether, and as a whole, the Wellington Course on a race-day presents a sight that it would be difficult to match we fancy, anywhere.

On a small table in an open tent close to the grand-stand and guarded by a small posse of police, are placed the prizes to be run for at the meeting. Two cups —one "the Planters," the other "the Neilgherry"—stand conspicuous. The first is novel in the form, and particularly chaste and elegant. It represents a cluster of palm trees and is made of frosted silver. On the crown of the centre tree, supported by the gracefully drooping branches, rests a crystal flower vase, at the base of the trees stands the figure of a horse. This cup is striking from its novelty; perhaps if a fault can be found with it, it is that the two smaller trees are too uniform in size and in the curve of their stems. The "Neilgherry Cup," is magnificent in its massive form (it has we believe 600 rupees' weight of silver in it); and it is very richly and tastefully chased. The forms of four serpents—in two pairs—make graceful handles to the cup, the shape of which is more conventional than that of its companion. The Neilgherry Cup, with its polished ebony stand is about, if not more than, two feet in height, and will be a grand and valuable trophy for the fortunate winner. "The Coonoor Purse" next claims our attention: A blue velvet bag, lined with white silk—and the thousand rupees lies on a salver, between the cups. Silk embroidered letters on the side of the bag, worked by a lady-resident of Ooty, tell the curious what it is and what are its contents.

"The Diana Bracelet" lies in a neat case. It is a "Swamy bracelet," of massive gold, and having six medallions representing as many heathen gods and goddesses in all the hideous and grotesque contortions for which Hindoo deities appear to be so elebrated. The cups and bracelet are the work of Messrs. Orr and Sons, of Madras and are in no way behind in workmanship to any work of art that has already secured a well merited fame to that establishment.

THE RACES.

The "correct card" told the public that the first race would take place at 3 o'clock, but the intense heat caused the usually active Honorary Secretary and his *confrere*, the Clerk of the Scales, to proceed very leisurely in their work, so that it was drawing near to four o'clock when the bell for starting for the Maiden Puree rang out its summons.

FIRST RACE.—The Maiden Purse of Rupees 1,000. For all Englands and Colonial Maidens. Weight for age and class. ½ mile.

Owners.	Horses.	Wt. st. lbs.	Jockeys.
Mr Pilgrim's	b w c Lord Clifden	8 11	Walker.
„ Hackney's	b w m Jane Grey	8 11	
„ Belrave's	c w m Mabel	8 11	Cossea.
„ Dunbar's	b w c Dunbar	8 11	Williamson.
„ Novi's	b w g Shah Allum	8 8	Vinall.
„ Dunbar's	b w c Dunbar	8 6	Thorp.
Mysore Confederates'	b w f Bird	8 3	Oomar.
Mr Dunbar's	b w g Trumpeter	8 4	Thorp.

The Lotteries on Monday night had the following results: there were two lotteries for each event.

Mabel	sold 1st for Rs.	—and 2nd for Rs.		10
Lord Clifden	„ „	190	„ „	250
Dunbar	„ „	230	„ „	400
Hunter	„ „	290	„ „	400
The Mysore Confederates' Horses	„ „	440	„ „	460
Jane Grey	„ „	30	„ „	20

The Race.—Eight young horses, all lively, and four or five of them decidedly fidgetty, bothered the starter. For fully a quarter of an hour Captain Pigott expostulated and advised, and waited for a fair and favourable opportunity to send those lively animals away. Six times they broke away from him, only to be recalled, Red Diner, conspicuous for his restlessness at one of the horses threw his jockey in a high trajectory, through the air on to the ground a good distance in front of the stand, and then set out on his travels alone, but was after a little time captured and brought up to the scratch again. At last, when they did go off, the horses did not have been worse placed; perhaps if a fault can be found with it, it is that the two smaller trees are too uniform in size and in the curve of their stems. The start home the race was seen to lie between Hunter and Trumpeter. Every stride Trumpeter gained: at the distance Thorpial his horse was making along side the leader. Both now took to the whip, and jockeys and horses tried their very best. The finish was very exciting; Trumpeter had crept up to Hunter's girths, and as the two passed the Judge's box a head length" was the verdict in Hunter's favour; 20 yards further to go and the result would in all probability have been different. Vinal, who is new to India and a young jockey, rode magnificently and fairly; he hugged the corners, and gamely took to the advantage the start gave him, forcing the pace, which was rattling from start to finish. Time 1m 21sec. Lord Clifden came in a bad third.

SECOND RACE.—"*The Wellington Derby*

tion that parents may be sponsors for their own children if necessary, and that an unofficial Burial Service may be improvised for the use of those in whose cases the Canons of the Church deny the use of the regular Burial Service such as unbaptised children.

And what is the motive for this new "*non-possumus*," this new admission of inability to provide against a real danger? Certainly not the unreality of the danger. But we are told that no party is ready to compromise anything till it is quite satisfied that the judicial tribunals of this country are not already on its own side. "The union of the extreme parties," says Bishop Magee, "in deprecating an alteration of this rubric" [the rubric as to the vestments of the celebrant in the Communion Service] "will last until we have a division of the Courts as to its meaning, and not till the day after. My belief is that as soon as you have a final decision of the Courts of the Church of England on one side or the other, you will have the defeated party pressing as strongly and earnestly for an alteration of these rubrics as they do now to keep them intact. We feel the danger of dealing with them; the danger of not doing anything is still in the future; and I feel with your Lordships that the wisest course at the present moment is not to meddle with these rubrics." That is the most remarkable expression of despair we have read for a long time. It applies, of course, quite as much to the rubric as to the Eastward position of the celebrant as it does to the rubric about his vestments. The Bishop admits that the moment the existing law has been definite the defeated party will clamour for a change, while the victorious party, of course, will clamour against change. And yet the peacemakers see nothing for it but to put off the evil day. The danger of "revision" is immediate, the danger of doing nothing is in the future. No doubt. But the danger which is still in the future is as certain a danger, and indeed, the very same danger as that which attaches to the danger of immediate revision, with one most seriously aggravating circumstance for the future peril,—the circumstance, namely, that the victorious party will then have no motive for concession, whereas now, when its victory is still doubtful, it might see the wisdom of giving up a doubtful advantage of a graver kind for a certain one of a more moderate kind. If compromise is absolutely impossible when both parties have something to fear as well as something to hope what possibility of compromise will there be when one party has nothing to hope and the other party nothing to fear? It seems to us that the authorities of the Church never so plainly admitted their *want* of authority, and their inability even to attempt to persuade the divided clergy over whom they preside, as at this moment. The Rubrics are to remain as they are, without explanation and without revision, until it is seen which party has gained the victory, and then it will be too late to propose an alteration with the smallest chance of success.

The Bishop of London, indeed, suggested another difficulty. One, at least, of the changes needed, he said, was a change, not of rubric, but of the substance of the document to which the rubric refers. The only advisable change in the Athanasian Creed was not one in the directions for reading it, but in the substance of the creed itself. He wished the Damnatory Clauses to be simply struck out, and not any change made in the directions as to the times when the doctrinal part of the creed ought to be recited. We are exceedingly glad to hear such an avowal as this from a prelate who is usually considered so irreproachably orthodox as the Bishop of London. And of course he is right in saying that Convocation could not recommend a change as to the substance of the Prayer-book under letters of business which only permit it to discuss changes in the Rubrics. But we feel very little hope that the two Provinces of Convocation, even when empowered to recommend substantial changes in the Prayer book, will go so far as this. The laity have as yet no influence in Convocation, and the clergy of Convocation are, for the most part, bigoted partisans of the creed; so I though they have many them recommended an explanatory rubric which whittles away the meaning of the anathemas of the creed, they have hitherto stood loyal to the words of the Athanasians, much as English gunners stick to their guns when they are attacked. In Houses of Convocation which have not the courage to recommend a compromise as to the existing rubrics, while there is yet some reason to hope that both parties might be found amenable to reason, it would be a very bad look out, we fear, to propose that the words to which so many laymen object in the Athanasian Creed, should be struck out. Apart from the superstitious reverence felt for the very words of the Prayer book as it now stands, even the most amiable clergymen seem to us to find a fascination in the clauses about everlasting punishment and perishing everlastingly, which is not in the least affected by the fact that they so explain them as to prove that the words do not mean what they say. The charm of the words themselves, *as words*, is, perhaps, a testimony to the inherited character of clerical instincts. Or, perhaps, the reverberation of the words delights the clergy as the "blessed word Mesopotamia," delighted the old women. But whatever the reason, the recent discussions in Convocation would hold out hope to no reasonable men that if the "letters of business" empowered Convocation to recommend reforms of the services themselves, a majority could be got in the Lower House for so great a change as the elimination of the damnatory clauses of the pseudo-Athanasian Creed. Assemblies which think proper to propose a compromise even in forms, while there is still a strong motive for agreement, to compromise as to those forms, will hardly agree to a compromise as to *things*, where there is no motive at all except the reasonings of political sagacity,—to which Convocation is almost dead,—for agreeing to that compromise. The present state of the clerical bodies called Convocation seems to us to be one of paralysis, as regards the power of motion. They can feel the danger, but they cannot stir so as to avoid it.

PRIVATE THEATRICALS.

(Saturday Review.)

NOTHING is more frequent than to hear that such a one is a born actor, and yet nothing is more rare than to find an ordinary play even passably performed by an amateur company. Ladies and gentlemen act indifferently well on the carpet of society, but lose their courage and become incapable of deception just when artifice would be appropriate to the boards of some more or less inconvenient stage. The reason for this may be found in an excess of modesty; but, on the other hand, it may also arise from too much conceit. There are blushing men, as well as maidens, who cannot face the gaze of a well-filled drawing room because they honestly doubt their power to amuse others; there are more of both who will not make the attempt because they dread to make fools of themselves. With so much hindrance from virtue on this side, and from the absence of it on that, it is surprising that private theatricals have become of late years a favourite pastime; when, moreover, in addition to their want of success, they too often rouse a greater amount of jealousy and of heart-burning in the course of a week than, with any other recipe for setting people by the ears, can be concocted in a twelvemonth. We must be content to leave the explanation among the numerous problems which Lord Dundreary is unable to solve, and deal only with the fact as evidenced in its various phases of charades, Shakspeare readings, and genuine plays. Talleaux scarcely came within our range, since they depend for success upon one person, not upon many. Given a manager with sufficient knowledge of colour and eye for artistic effect to regard all his male, and more especially his female, acquaintance as so many suitable or unsuitable lay figures, and it will be hard if he cannot find among them enough to group into a pleasing picture. He is allowed to dress and to place them as he pleases, and, when placed, they have only to remain still and support an unwanted glare of light for a few seconds. Red or blue fire focussed into the eyes is not agreeable, but the consciousness of a becoming dress and a graceful attitude will carry most people through a longer endurance even of that than is ever likely to be necessary.

Except in a novel, where it is no more difficult to endow each member of the company with an equal and a liberal proportion of talent than it is to turn on water to every floor of a town house from the main pipe which runs past the door, charades are so generally, from an artistic point of view, a failure, that they are seldom inflicted upon any but an audience of children. Schoolboys and their young sisters have a short and simple method of helping their public to guess the word or syllable which their stage-play is meant to express. They either repeat it in season or out of season at frequent intervals during the scene, or they instruct some benevolent senior to proclaim it aloud as the curtain drops. They are wise in their generation, as was the artist who wrote under his four-legged monstrosity, "This is a dog," for without help the secret must have remained undiscovered until doomsday. There is no harshness in condemning the performance of a charade, for, to be successful in any aspect but that of an originator of harmless laughter, it demands such a combination of histrionic genius in the few stray denizens of a country house as would make many a great actor green with jealousy. Each performer has not only to act his part, but to compose it, and he has not even the advantage possessed by a genuine author of exercising absolute control over all his characters, but is like a ship at the mercy of the wind, bound to make his own ideas fit in with every whim of his brother-players. Certainly charades has this recommendation, that neither preparation nor rehearsals are necessary; and chiefly owing to this they often entrap greybeards and men of gravity, who would shrink from a deliberately planned travesty of their natural characteristics, into the hurried putting on of a temporary and usually most ill-fitting buskin.

Shakspeare readings have just as much merit as the disastrous essay of Icarus, and just as appropriate a reward. The professional actor climbs by painful years of study and practice to the representation of Hamlet or Othello. Too often his essay is a failure and yet he is supported on wings well used to flight, and buoyed up by the important accessories of dress and of an elaborate scenic arrangement. Charles Kean placed the interpretation of Shakspeare at so lofty a height above that of all other authors, he could scarcely bear with equanimity even a word of praise bestowed on those outside parts which had won him most fame and had been composed, like Louis XI., expressly to display his peculiar talent. In the same manner we do not doubt that Mr. Irving takes greater pride and we think he is right to do so, in groping somewhat blindly after the Prince of Denmark, than in representing Lord Lytton's wily, and yet imperious Cardinal, with that perfection which the greater simplicity of the part and his own physical characteristics have brought within his reach. And yet it is at such an altitude as this that well-meaning people expect to be able to float upon utterly unaccustomed pinions. The greatest dramatist the world has known is not to be translated by a mere reading of the several parts of one of his plays by half-a-dozen commonplace persons, seated at their ease in the more or less comfortable chairs of a modern drawing-room, and arrayed in the unromantic garb of the nineteenth century. Let them meet together in the very strictest privacy by all means and rant or mumble the great poet with closed doors as often as their nerves can stand it. But they have no business to invite others to come to them on festive thoughts intent, and then to shock them with a burst of homicidal mania that can doubly murder even poor King Hamlet's Ghost.

A taste for acting is more dangerous than a little knowledge; but if amateurism must leave the safe shelter of a mere wish to shine, and risk the stormy sea of performance, we urgently counsel it to look upon charades as Scylla, upon Shakspeare readings as a very Charybdis, and to hold to theatricals proper as the only safe channel. There are numerous pieces, in particular those translated from the French, which do not demand a Reading for their adequate rendering, and do not trespass on the attractive but treacherous ground where, if one is not sublime, one must be ridiculous. There is usually some one in every circle of friends who, by accident or real work, has gained sufficient standing on the boards to entitle him to the chief part; and there is seldom more than one male character in a small play that cannot be supported passably well by people of average wit. The female characters will present greater difficulty; there are more ladies to choose from, while nearly all pieces have two, if not more, good female parts; but then it must be confessed that women are much less willing than men, at least in small things, to give way to one another. Perhaps the most important, as it is the most thankless, post is that of stage-manager. He has to bear all the brunt of every mishap, both at rehearsal and performance; while if the affair goes off well, it is the actors alone who get the credit. The most convenient front for a stage is afforded by the opening of a folding-door, which leaves room enough that the doors should be slid back or unhung and a curtain put in their place; but the effect is never so pretty as when a complete proscenium is built across the room. In London or the neighbourhood this can be so readily hired for the occasion that it probably will be; but a more graceful, if less professional, front to your theatre may easily be constructed out of the simple elements of a few fir poles, the curtains of any room that has several windows, a little cardboard and coloured paper, and some well-made wreaths of holly and evergreen. The folding-door expedient has one disadvantage in limiting the width of the stage, which may of course by the other plan be extended as much as is wished, provided only that sufficient space be left for the wings, and for the narrow passage all round behind the scenes, which is absolutely necessary to the working of the piece. The scenery had better be hired in all cases where distance does not present an insuperable obstacle. The cost of carriage of the real article is not great, and the very best amateur productions are seldom cheap at any amount of saving. The only exception to this rule is when the whole plot happens to be laid in the same room, or perhaps two. Then screens may be easily provided by an ordinary carpenter, which may be hung with a pretty paper or chintz, upon which windows can be draped and pictures arranged by private hands fully as well as by any professional scene-painter. In the same manner a change of room may be effected in a few minutes by covering the same screens with different hangings, which have been turned back out of sight until wanted. The curtain ought to be so slight a difficulty that it is provoking to see how poor a makeshift is generally accepted as sufficient. There should always be a prettily decorated drop-scene, and the heavy mantle of green baize which now comes in most instances creaking and tumbling down between every act, should be reserved for its proper place at the end. So little trouble will make a cord run freely, and such simple management will put fool-lamps where they will throw the feet and not shadow upon the actors, that it would be provoking, if it were not comical, to watch the frequent catastrophes brought about by want of attention to these particulars. We were present once at a very fair performances where a rather difficult style of piece was played in the same not unsuccessfully, until the last, when all the people who had just assisted at the death of the hero, and finally the dead man himself, were forced to quit their positions and struggle with the curtain which obstinately declined to move. Rehearsal is a necessary, but an unmitigated nuisance, and should be kept down to be included in the company, becomes almost unbearable. It is, however, only by frequent rehearsal that half the minor characters are taught to turn their faces, and not their backs, to the audience, to refrain from covering their bodies with the arms nearest to the footlights, or to conquer the self-consciousness which makes them keep their eyes continually twisted to the back of the stage, as if, like the ostrich whose head only is buried in the sand, their whole person was by this means rendered less conspicuous. Costume is a wonderful help to forgetfulness of *self*, but like other good things, must be indulged only in moderation. A man if too smartly dressed, may be lifted out of his *naturale hoste*, but he has a tendency to look as if he never forgot his clothes; on the other hand, a woman rises with her wardrobe, and not unfrequently puts on genius as well as confidence with her sparkling diamonds and her becoming gown.

CIGARETTES.

(Vanity Fair.)

LILLIE, NEAR BEDFORD, APRIL 12, 1875.

FROM St. Petersburg I learn that it is likely Count Schouvaloff may not bless this country again with his presence, partly because the Emperor cannot do without him, and partly for the very different reason that the Empress is highly displeased with him on account of the Duchess of Edinburgh's marriage, for which she considers him to be responsible. And the most surprising thing of all is that there is a persistent rumour in the Russian capital that the Duchess does not get on well with her husband, and that she too is about to return to the home of her papas. The reasons given to account for this promised step are so disagreeable and consequently so manifestly untrue that it is not worth while to mention them.

There has been, or is said to have been, a strange marriage in the great world of London during the past week; and now that the truth, or part of the truth, has oozed out—because there is no such thing as a secret upon earth—some very presumptive heirs are indignant. So, possibly, are their creditors, and hard things are said about the bride and bridegroom. But why the marriage should be called strange is not so clear to me. A rich nobleman of mature age—perhaps a few years—matures an enterprise, with due regard to performance—has, or is said to have, married a mere girl. Old Robin Gray did precisely the same thing, with consequences known to many ladies who have good voices—also to their hearers. The Count de la Chenardie did the same thing, with results which are historical. The adventure killed him, but it gave birth to a gallant soldier and a wise statesman, who otherwise might have never served mankind. The Count de la Chetardie might as well have died this way as any other, or even better. In any case he is dead now, and his posthumous works survive him unto this day, and in the light of it, which in the contrary event they might not have done, and that is chiefly important to the world. Romance has much to say upon this subject, and says or sings it, as usual, in mournful or even hysterical language. Reason answers drily. "Pooh! Look, my lachrymose friend, what you mean over is partly false, and all nonsense." Young girls who marry old gentlemen know perfectly well what they are about, and not unfrequently calculate their chances with all the shrewdness, or more, of the actuary of a life insurance company. When they do not go into figures, what cause has Society to suppose that they have made a bad bargain? A man of ripe years is or ought to be well off; he may be famous; he is almost certain to be kind and indulgent, a wise counsellor, a delightful companion, and a steadfast friend. He has not so much jig and jog in him as young Rattle or young Wildgoose, but he has a well-appointed house, an easy carriage, troops of good acquaintances, and he is not likely to give his wife a heartache in wanton careless ways. Quite as many young women fall honestly in love with wealth and renown as with youth and red cheeks; and proud girls would always sooner be the wives of mellow noblemen than of raw lads. Beauty reasonably aspires to be richly set, and is the natural prize of a winner who can place it amidst sumptuous surroundings. A poor youth, if well advised, would think twice before he incurred the risk of wearing it. For my part I wish all sorts of good luck to the newly-wedded pair who have just offended some too presumptive heirs. There are doubtless dangers ahead of both of them, but not more than those in front of other people.

APRIL 13.

The pious laurels of Messrs. Moody and Sankey have disturbed the slumbers of Mr. Gladstone. He has been seized with the fear lest they should both of them get naturalised, and spiritually wrestle with him for the Liberal Leadership next Session.

Captain Boyton has succeeded in proving that in case of shipwreck a man who had time to dress himself in a combersome apparatus and the power, to fling himself overboard unassisted, might float. The point to consider, however, is whether the fellow-passengers of such a man would allow him to depart so easily. Selfishness gets curiously developed in moments of panic, and sight of a gentleman coolly stepping over a ship's side in a Boyton-apparatus might not commend itself to his companions, who were less well-accoutred than himself. Or take the following case which has occurred to me on lighting a cigarette:—A man in crossing the Atlantic on a Cunard makes the acquaintance of a delightful young widow. Love soon ripens at the dinner-table and in deck-walks, and one day an offer of marriage is made and accepted. The same evening the vessel catches fire, and the gentleman discovers that the instinct of self-preservation is stronger in him than his affection for the lady. Running on deck, however, clothed in his "Boyton" he is met by his betrothed, who throws her arms round his neck, exclaiming that now is the time come for proving his devotion! What shall he do?—divest himself of the dress for her benefit or remain on board to share her fate? Admitting that he declined either alternative, but plunged into the surf by himself and that the lady, being providentially saved, too, by some other means, both met again on dry land? Tableau!

There must be a Providence. And what is more, a Providence that still watches over the chosen people. I opened my paper this morning with some curiosity to know what answer that eminent financier Mr. Bischoffsheim would give to certain questions connected with the Honduras Loans which were to be put to him yesterday by the Foreign Loans Committee. The questions were awkward ones, and I was apprehensive that the bland and child-like Bischoffsheim would be hardly used by the astute lawyers and statesmen who were to examine him. But, lo! when the day arrives Mr. Bischoffsheim is attacked with "gout in his right foot and inflammation in his shoulder-joint," so that it was impossible for him to attend. It really does seem to me that this is an instance of the manifest working of a special Providence which ought to excite much gratitude and admiration.

It is clear that Mr. Bischoffsheim has had what Brother Moody calls "a searching-time" of it lately. But the result of the work has been encouraging. Thus Mr. Cotton, Q. C., and Mr. Charles Bowen have been moved to give it as their opinion that the *whole case Mr. Barrish of his case may be*, it will seriously prejudice Mr. Bischoffsheim as a defendant in the litigation now pending with regard to the Honduras Loans if he is examined as a witness" by the Loans Committee. "Whatever the merits of his case may be" is truly charming, amounting in fact to a declaration that the elicitation from Mr. Bischoffsheim of what he knows would damage the best case in the world. It is well one should know this on the authority of Mr. Bischoff-heim's own advisers; but it may perhaps suggest to the Committee to ask themselves whether it is of much use to examine as to the Honduras Loan everybody they can get together except the only two persons who really know all about it—M. Lefevre, who has retired to safety in France, and Mr. Bischoffsheim, who is so unfortunately attacked with gout and inflammation.

There is a Providence. I have found it in my *World* of to-day—a paper I always read for its cleverness—which treats the Honduras Loan powerfully, brands Senor Gutierrez as a "half-bred clerk," and M. Lefevre as a "French adventurer," and says nothing at all of Mr. Bischoffsheim.

APRIL 14.

The rumour that the Pope intends emigrating to the United States, should further residence at Rome become intolerable to him, has something startling in it; but it would be a proceeding full of shrewdness. His Holiness's authority in America would be immense, and his independence would have nothing to dread from the assaults of Prince Bismarck. In course of time Rome must inevitably become too hot to hold a Pope, and a question may arise as to whether it would not be practicable to purchase Jerusalem from the Sultan, neutralise it, and make of it a Papal sea fore ver—or at least until such time as, the Papacy having civilised the whole of Palestine, the inhabitants claimed the natural right to turn it out and set up a Republic. New York, however, would be in every way preferable to Jerusalem, for its people have possessed a Republic long enough to feel towards it as a man does towards a noisy and obstreperous wife, whose society he has enjoyed for years. But what if the next Pope should be Cardinal McCloskey? and what if the Irish vote should bring him to the Presidency? Such a thing is quite on the cards.

A sweet face that of Mdlle. Zare Thalberg, published this week by one of the illustrated papers, and a sweet-voiced Zerlina does she make. But such a voice is almost a gift too much with such a pair of eyes. Nature robs a thousand other women when she makes a songstress like you, Mademoiselle!

APRIL 17.

Mr. Disraeli is said to be meditating how he can introduce Cardinal Grandison Manning into the House of Lords, not that he much wants to see him there, but because he would love to snub Cardinal Cullen by keeping the latter out. Unfortunately the new Cardinal will not accept a barony, and the Premier scruples to offer an earldom. Here the matter stands.

Since Mr. Lowe lost the succession to Mr. Gladstone's leadership, owing to his universally condemned churlishness, it has been pleasant to see how studiously he cultivates the grace of urbanity. In speaking he wreaths his face in smiles; he turns towards his party almost apologetically for trespassing on their attention, and smirks towards the Treasury bench with the air of a man praying—entreating that he may not be supposed desirous of giving offence. But it won't do. The tongue of the philosophical and Radical Oxford don belies the affected courtliness of the ex-Minister, who cannot help felt at once his gold-laced coat; and Mr. Lowe speaks a Philippic in the tone of a pastoral. At his worst he looks like Dr. Scott, of Westminster, hotly protesting against the stupidity of the Sixth Form; at his best like Dr. Liddell, of Christ Church, consenting to let off undergraduates from rustication on condition of his repenting and amending. All of us know the two eminent divines just named will be able to trace in Mr. Lowe's features a family likeness to theirs. He is Liddell and Scott all over, and will remain so to the end.

Prussia, it is known, and if it had not been known it might have been concluded from the mere assertion of the case, has it for part of her scheme of policy to possess Holland, and steps have been recently taken which will hasten that much-desired event, which is to give the German Empire what may be called a "practicable" seaboard. The Dutch people are actually in course of being conveyed to Russia, although they do not as yet know it, and although they resent the mere idea if ever it is presented to them; just as Hanoverians and Saxons would have done a few years ago. But if the idea of joining the German Empire on the same footing as Bavaria were presented to the Dutch Government; if a few additional advantages were thrown in, if, above all, Holland were offered the lure of being the Admiral State of the Empire, and thus of recovering that position on the seas which the Dutch still believe to be naturally their own; and if, moreover, this were presented as the only final alternative to forcible annexation through inevitable ignorance, who will not think twice before they will feel sure that Holland would refuse? That is the way in which things are being directed at present.

It seems that between the 1st June, 1868, and the 31st October, 1871, the number of non-commissioned officers who obtained companies was 61; and between the 31st October, 1871, and the 31st March, 1875, 106. Considering that one feature of Lord Cardwell's scheme of reorganisation was that merit, not social position, was for the future to be the claim to a commission, and that by promoting sergeants freely it was expected that a better class of recruits would be obtained, the increase is not very striking. Practically, if from the 106 above-mentioned be deducted the quartermasters and riding masters, the number of combatant commissions given to men from the ranks is utterly insignificant. The average number of such promotions since 31st October, 1871, has been 5 in a year, and at that rate the Army List for the first quarter of 1874 I find that nine of the promoted sergeants were appointed quartermasters or riding-masters. The fact is that there is very little more promotion of the ranks to the position of combatant officer than formerly; and it is a good thing that such should be the case. Promotion from the ranks occurs on a large scale in France, under far more favourable conditions than in England, yet even in the French army it rarely answers. In England it is the almost universal opinion of all ranks that it is a mistake, save in very rare cases, to give combatant commissions to sergeants. The men do not like it, the officers do not like it, and the recipients of the commission themselves do not realise the so-called prize. Of course it will not do to draw a hard-and-fast line of exclusion, and exceptional talent in war ought to be rewarded with a commission; but in peace what are the qualifications? Power to read, write, and cypher well, some elementary knowledge of geography and English composition, a strong head, luck in not being caught drunk, or actual moderation in liquor, and an intimate acquaintance with barrack-yard drill. A man may possess all these qualifications, and yet turn out a bad officer.

Sir Bartle Frere, in addressing a Manchester audience on Wednesday, inveighed against the opium monopoly in the strongest terms. The objections are specious and obvious; but with all due deference to Sir Bartle Frere, there is a savour of humbug in them. All taxes are unpleasant, and more or less unequal in their incidence. Without, however, an unequal incidence it is sometimes impossible to make the lower classes contribute at all to the necessities of the State, or to make any return for the blessing which they more than any others derive from a strong Government. The salt tax may be unequal in incidence, but it certainly is not oppressive, for the individual share is scarcely appreciable, though the aggregate is large. As to the opium, if its supply were left to private enterprise it would not in consequence diminish, the only difference being that the drug would probably be adulterated.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH—APRIL 24.

PARLIAMENTARY NUISANCE.—The Disorder of the Day—Dr. Kenealy's Notice of Motion.

A WHOLESOME REFLECTION.—The man who knows all about drains and such like sanitary contrivances, may fairly be ranked as a Connoisseur.

THE WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

It might be supposed that even Nature had become a confirmed Ritualist, judging from the persistency with which the wind maintains the Eastward position.

A SYNONYM.

(Dedicated to the Rev. H. P. Wright, Senior Army Chaplain.)

BISHOP PIERS CLAUGHTON, the New Chaplain-General—The wrong man in the (W)right place.

RITE AND WRONG.

THE practices of the Ritualist parsons are calculated seriously to mislead and delude the ignorant masses. It is probable that there are many uneducated persons who fully believe that Ritualism is another word for what they often spell ritcousness.

AN ATTACHED DEPENDANT.

Lady (particularly solicitous about the health of the *eldest* Mrs. Jenkins). "O—er—can you tell me how *old* Mrs. Jenkins is?"

Butler (severely). "Can't say, Ma'am! To tell the truth, Ma'am, I don't feel justified, as an old servant of the family, in telling my mistress's age to *nobody*."

ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR LADIES.

JUMPING at conclusions.
Walking round a subject.
Running down a novel.
Skipping dull descriptions.
Throwing the hatchet: and, during the holidays,
Boxing the ears of troublesome younger brothers.

PRICE FOR AGE.

Mr. Green. "You needn't be afraid of that glass of wine, Uncle. It's thirty-four Port, you know."

Uncle. "Thirty-four Port!—Thirty-four Fiddlesticks! It's no more thirty-four Port than you are!"

Mr. Green. "It *is*, I can assure you! Indeed, it's *really Thirty-six*; and Thirty-four if you return the bottles!"

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ARE RECEIVED AT CALL OR TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—

6 months' notice	4 per cent. per annum.	
12 Do.	5	"

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
On do do 12 do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 17th October 1873.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £40,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negociable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittance should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £8,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON;

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON ..... On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, ... " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES. If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Roundices made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

HOTELS.

MATHERAN.—The CLAREMDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class, and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran.

TERMS—MODERATE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR HIRE.—The following ARTICLES for SALE or HIRE, at Mr. Jamsedjee Dhunjeebhoy, Mazagon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel:—

One Fort-ible Steam Engine, 8 Horse-Power, a Teakwood Boiler truck with Wrought Iron Wheels, quite Brand, Portable and Stationary Steam and Hand Pumps, Fire Pumps and Centrifugal Pumps of various sizes, Circular Saw Benches with Pullies, Drilling Machines, Bullock and Cattle Gears, Mortar, &c., &c.

Bombay, 5th May 1875.

FOR SALE, at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, approved by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1873. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

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PRINTER'S VARNISH,

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S RSSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

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WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

ESTABLISHED 1815.

CUTLER PALMER, & Co.,
London, Bordeaux, Calcutta, and Bombay.

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.
MESSRS. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed on Wines, &c., by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.

MESSRS, CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of WINES, SPIRITS, and LIQUEURS they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows:—

Per Dozen Quarts.

BORDEAUX ..... Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.
* PINTS OF EACH, Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.
* SAUTERNES—Barsac ..... Rs. 17, 22
* BURGUNDY—Red & White ..... Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30
Medium to very choice quality.
* CHAMPAGNE ..... Rs. 44, 88, 34, 27
Hampers of 24 half-pints ..... Rs. 27
Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.
WACHTER'S SIBADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND
GERMAN AND STEIN WINE—
* Best Sparkling ..... Rs. 38, 32
* Still ..... Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40
SHERRIES ..... Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 33, 36
Of every variety style and colour Specially, selected.
JARS, containing 4 gallons ..... Rs. 27-8-33-8, 43-12
Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.
Qr. CASKS—27 gallons, 5 qualities ... Rs. 156, 195 234, 260
MARSALA—Virgin ..... Rs. 16
MADEIRA ..... Rs. 36, 39
ROTA TENT ..... Rs. 26
* PORTS ..... Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
Fruity mature and old crusted
COGNAC—Our own ..... Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own Flasks ..... Rs. 17
B., D & Co.'s ..... Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels 22½
In Flasks 11½
In ½ Flasks 6½
RUM—Jamaica 22
LONDON OLD TOM 20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch 22
HOLLAND'S GIN 18
FIELD'S GIN 17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa 38
Maraschino 26
Cherry Brandy 26